THE WOMAN'S

DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. III.—No. 45 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1917 Price One Penny

THE LABOUR PARTY CONGRESS: By John Scurr

From the standpoint of numbers the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Labour Party was a great success, over seven hundred delegates being present, representing two million and a quarter people—I would have written persons were it not for the fact that some of the delegates represented women, and some were women, and women are not persons, as we know. I was glad to notice that several women were sitting with the Textile Operatives group. I hope that this presages a keener interest on the part of the women, so well organised in this industry, in the affairs of Labour. It was also gratifying to hear the declaration of the National Union of Railwaymen to the effect that they had admitted women to the Society and were not going to allow them to be stranded after the war when the men come back and want their old jobs.

One comes away from a Congress of this description impressed with its wonderful humanity. As you look at the delegates seated on the floor, and when you mix with them and talk over the affairs of Labour, you discover that men and women of the movement are but men and women after all, animated by motives and passions, good and evil, pure and impure. Lofty idealism rubs shoulders with sordid self-interest. Intrigue vies with Innocence; Love with Hate.

When one realises this, the feeling of disappointment, which naturally comes to you when your ideas are defeated or misrepresented, passes away. Labour is so intensely human in congress because Labour itself is humanity.

There is an old proverb to the effect that the descent to Hell is easy, and i twas well illustrated on the first day, when the subject of the participation of Labour representatives in the present Government was discussed. The previous conference at Bristol had approved of Labour joining the old Coalition Government: this was a fatal precedent. After all, if once you accept the principle that Labour can, because of the critical state of affairs, join forces with Liberal and Tory, there is no reason in the world why it should not continue in office when the Liberal section, or most of it, withdraws. Philip Snowden delivered a powerful attack upon the principle, although it was felt generally that he imparted just a trifle too much bitterness into his remarks, and so left the way open for a personal attack from J. R. Clynes. Snowden's speech, however, was a great performance. When he rose he was greeted with a rousing storm of cheers, accompanied with an undercurrent of groans. Gradually, however, he dominated the hostile elements, and the Conference heard him through to the end.

The vote in favour of Labour being in the Cabinet was, of course, considerable, but it must not be supposed that it represented the exact division of opinion. Under the card vote system, with the idea of the block vote, prevailing minorities are "steam rollered," and the greater the society the greater the injustice to the minority.

Take the Miners' Federation as an example. This great body has 600 votes. The delegates come from their various districts, some with and some without instructions. They all meet apart from the Conference and discuss the Agenda and vote upon the resolutions. Whatever may be their decision, no matter how small the majority, the whole 600 votes are cast for the majority decision. I believe that at least one-third of the miners' representatives was against Labour being in the Government, but if the 600 votes had been divided 200 would have been given for the minority, but by the block vote system the 200 was lumped with the 400 for the majority. Another large union cast all its votes for the majority after deciding to do so at a meeting of its delegates by a majority of one. Similar close divisions took place among the representatives of other unions.

It may be argued that the minority vote also includes numbers who are really on the side of the majority. This is true, and there would be little objection to the system if the Conference were composed of roughly equal societies, but with very big organisations the vote can never accord with real opinion. The vote in this case was 1,849 to 307. If we assume that one-third of all the members of the societies represented was against the decision of their delegates, on the basis of the miner's vote, we should have had the decision recorded as follows:—

FOR: 1849 minus 616 plus 102 equals 1335.
AGAINST: 307 minus 102 plus 716 equals 821.

which, judging from the expressions of the delegates, would much nearer represent the true decision.

Many votes were recorded in favour because of the Bristol decision, but something of the underlying feeling showed itself next day when the congratulatory telegram was read from Lloyd George. The Conference shook with laughter, and a delegate enquired when a wire was coming from Lord Northcliffe.

The great event of the second day was the appearance of David Kirkwood, the chief of the Clyde deportees. Much cheering and counter-cheering had greeted the champions in the previous debate, but there was no partisan welcome given to Kirkwood. The whole of the delegates cheered with fervour, and the little man could not proceed for some time. He made his statement with quiet dignity. It was restrained in utterance, passionate in its sincerity, and telling by reason of its moderation. His concluding words to the effect that he would not return to deportation, but would go back to Glasgow swept the Conference off its feet. From every part of the hall arose a bitter shout of "Henderson! Henderson!"

Mr. Henderson does not lack courage, and he rose to face the assembly, but looking for the first and last time during its sitting nervous and perturbed. His explanation was not very satisfactory, and in my judgment established the fact that Kirkwood and his colleagues were deported because of the offended dignity of the then Minister for Munitions. The deportation had apparently taken place without Mr. Henderson's knowledge, and he only accepted responsibility after the event. He suggested that the Congress should appoint a committee of enquiry, and on behalf of the Government pledged himself to a production of all documents. J. T. Brownlie, as President of the A.S.E., also stated the case from the Executive's standpoint. It did not disclose much strength. A phrase to the effect that Kirkwood was present owing to the efforts of Mr. Henderson and the A.S.E. Executive brought Robert Smillie, of the Miners, to his feet. He pointed out that every word of the explanation of Mr. Henderson could be accepted, yet the point at issue was not met, which was, not the breaking of Trade Union rules, but the deportation of citizens without trial. The luncheon hour intervened at this stage, and cooled the passions of the Conference, and upon its resumption the motion to appoint a committee was carried on the motion of Fred Bramley, and the motion condemning the deportation was also carried. A dramatic debate was closed by a decision to send a telegram to Lloyd George demanding Kirkwood's immediate release. This action was taken much against the desires of the Chairman, and the credit for it is largely due to the persistence of the delegate of the Lincoln Trades Council, one of the youngest men at the Conference. On the last day it was announced that the members of the committee elected were Robert Smillie (Miners), A. Bellamy (N.U.R.), T. Shaw (Textiles), J. Hill (Boilermakers), and A. G. Walkden (Railway Clerks).

The Conference passed most of its resolutions with but little debate. They dealt with the reconstruction after the War, and were drafted by the Executive Council, it is said largely by Sidney Webb. This may be only gossip, but if he did not draft them, they were done by an apt pupil. In this connection there is rather a good joke. Hutchinson, of the A.S.E., moving one of these resolutions, denounced the author of the Trade Union articles in "The Times." These are generally believed to be written by—Sidney Webb.

The Franchise resolution was moved by W. C. Robinson, the Textile Operatives representative, and read as follows:—

(1) That this Conference declares that the War has made obsolete all our past system of enfranchisement and registration.

(2) That the only solution of the difficulties that have arisen is adult suffrage, including women.

(3) That registration should be so conducted that every properly qualified person should have the opportunity to vote at elections, and that this entails both a short period of qualification and continuous registration.

(4) That the soldiers and munition workers should not only have the right of voting conferred upon them, but that arrangements should be made by which that right can be exercised, including the provision of facilities for all candidates to put their views fairly before these electors; and that as far as possible similar arrangements should be made for the convenience of other electors necessarily absent from their constituencies.

(5) That redistribution of electorates should take place at once.

(6) That no election conducted on the present register, or before the above changes have been made, can return a Parliament which represents the nation.

(Continued on page 665, column 3.)

Fredrikka Mörck has now become the Editor of the leading Norwegian Feminist paper, "Nylaende," which is now entering on its thirty-first year. Our picture, which was taken in Christiania, shows Miss Mörck on the left and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst chatting with the market-woman.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation

400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: - - Post free, 6s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per inch	0 5 0	Per half-column ...	1 10 0
Per column ...	2 15 0	Per page	5 0 0
		£ s. d.	
Per half-page		4 10 0	

Miscellaneous advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words. 5 per cent. reduction on a series of ten or more insertions; 25 per cent. reduction to working class organisations.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS' Strand, W.C.; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 Gough Square; SIMPKIN, HAMILTON, MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; MAYOR BROS., Green Street, Bethnal Green; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street Bolton; REFORMERS' BOOK STALL and HERALD LEAGUE, Glasgow; J. MENZIES & SON, Ltd., West Nile Street, Glasgow; E. WESTON & SONS, 4 Change Alley, Sheffield.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs WILLING, and all Newsagents.

All business communications should be sent to the MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. III. No. 45 Sat., February 3rd, 1917

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE SPEAKER'S CONFERENCE REPORT

The report of the Speaker's Conference is entirely unsatisfactory, and every effort should be made to secure the substitution of manhood and womanhood suffrage for its medley of anomalous half-measures.

The recommendations are unsatisfactory as regards the men's franchise; they are still more unsatisfactory as regards the women's franchise.

Women will be told, no doubt, that they ought to be delighted "because the Conference has decided by a majority that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred." The *Daily News* heads its leading article on the subject, "The Women's Victory," and we may agree that the recommendation illustrates the fact that the justice of women's suffrage is so generally felt that no Franchise Bill which does not include women has a chance of becoming law. But this fact was made clear when the Asquith Reform Bill of 1912 was withdrawn, *nominally* because the Speaker had declared the women's amendments to be out of order, but *really* because the Government could not be induced to agree to bring the women in, and the Bill could not secure a majority without them. Since 1912 the cause of women's enfranchisement has made much headway; and we are of opinion that a referendum taken now upon the simple issue as to whether a woman should vote, would undoubtedly show a great majority in our favour.

In short, we are all agreed that a measure of women's franchise will be inserted in the next general Reform Bill, and whilst not being so cocksure as to forget the need for driving the point home, we must devote great attention to the practical question as to what sort of franchise we are to have.

The Speaker's Conference has failed to recommend equality of voting rights as between man and man; it has also failed to recommend equality between woman and woman and man and woman. It recommends the establishment of a new Local Government franchise, but, with apparent inability to do anything logical, it loses the advantage of having only one set of electoral lists to prepare and one set of qualifications to satisfy, and puts forward a Local Government franchise which is unlike the franchise which it suggests as the Parliamentary franchise for men.

THE WOMAN'S FRANCHISE.

The new Local Government fancy franchise is the one on which the report proposes to graft a still more fancy Parliamentary franchise for women.

The recommendations for the Local Government franchise are as follows:—

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISE.

(not applying to Scotland and Ireland).

Any person who is an occupier (either as owner or tenant) shall vote on a six months' residential qualification.

Neither sex nor marriage shall be a disqualification, provided that husband and wife shall not *be qualified in respect of the same premises.*

For Local Government purposes the vast majority of married women, indeed, practically all the married working women, would remain disfranchised, as would all the unmarried men and women living with their parents or in lodgings.

In 1908 only about 871,768 women in England and Wales were qualified to exercise the municipal vote. At the census of 1911 there were 11,423,230 women above 20 years of age. We may therefore roughly calculate that somewhere about 7 or 10 per cent. of the adult women were able to qualify as Local Government electors. It does not appear that the women local electors will be very greatly added to by the proposed changes.

For Parliamentary purposes it is recommended that if all wire-pulling to prevent them voting on any terms should fail (and it seems pretty evident that that game is up), women must surmount a number of special handicaps before they may be allowed to vote for those august gentlemen at Westminster, who in all important matters vote as their own party Whips direct.

A special bar is suggested for the unmarried woman; unless she is an occupier she cannot qualify. Just as from the Local Government franchise, so from the Parliamentary franchise, women shop assistants, nurses, and even the new women police, who live in the boarding houses provided by their employers as well as women lodgers and daughters living at home are all to be shut out.

THE AGE LIMIT.

It is recommended that women whose names are on the Local Government register and the wives of men Local Government electors shall vote—provided they have attained a specified age which it is suggested shall be 30 or 35!

The woman University graduate, too, may vote with her brother, provided she has reached the specified age.

The graduate wins the degree which would qualify her for the franchise in her late 'teens and early twenties, but it is suggested that, before exercising the vote thus gained, she should wait ten or fifteen years till some business man who marries her has cooled down her Utopian enthusiasm, we suppose.

But, after all, the graduates are a very small minority of women, and they have manifold advantages denied to their fellows. The age limit is put up also against the masses of girls who go straight from the elementary school to the factory.

SHUTTING OUT THE WAGE-EARNERS.

If women are to wait for a vote till they are 35 years of age, the vast majority of those who are employed as wage-earners will never vote. The census of 1911 showed that 2,699,365 women between the ages of 20 and 35, or 36 per cent. of women between those ages were employed as wage-earners, whilst between 35 and 65 the wage-earners numbered only 792,025, or 19 per cent. of the women of those ages.

The coercive powers of the Munitions Act, to say nothing of the industrial conscription of men and women which is clamoured for, render the enfranchisement of all men and women workers more necessary than ever. It would be monstrous to delay the age of enfranchisement to 30 or 35 when industrial conscription is to begin at 16 or 18 years, and whilst the protection of young people under the Factory Acts only extends to 18 years and the age of consent is only 16.

Women are said to mature earlier than men. Many women are mothers before they are twenty.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the arguments in favour of the Parliamentary representation of Labour, for to-day all, save those who desire the entire abolition of Parliament, acknowledge them to be unanswerable. The growth of Government control over labour is swift and steady, and the only safeguard for labour is to gain control over Governments. Should the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference be accepted, the women workers of the country would still remain without any real measure of political power, for the age limit would effectively bar out the majority.

The stipulation that women must be occupiers or wives of occupiers would bar out a large number of the remainder, whilst the pauper disqualification would disfranchise many widows.

THE PAUPER DISQUALIFICATION.

The report only recommends the removal of the pauper disqualification in respect of people who at present lose their votes because their dependants are in pauper lunatic asylums, or who have received poor relief for less than thirty days.

The poor widow whose scanty earnings (perhaps fixed by the Minister of Munitions) force her to accept out-relief in order to maintain her family, even if no more help is given than the placing of one of her children in a Poor-law school, will continue to be deprived of her Local Government vote and her Parliamentary vote if she would otherwise be able to qualify for either. The pauper disqualification is unjust both to men and women, but it is specially so to women whose wages law and custom have fixed below the subsistence level for a family.

The fancy franchises suggested by the Speaker's Conference differentiate unfairly against the woman of the working class as compared with the woman of the middle class, and against the younger woman as compared with the older woman, against the unmarried woman as compared with the married woman. All this will be excused on the ground that there are more women than men. Should the majority, then, be ruled by the minority?

But the handicaps have been so devised that it will not be a question of making the men and women voters equal in numbers, but of placing and keeping the women parliamentary voters in some such miserably small minority as that which the women municipal voters have occupied for so long. In such a minority the power of the women's vote is practically nil.

THE MEN'S PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE

But let us turn to the recommendations which the Speaker's Conference has made for improving the Parliamentary franchise for men.

THE QUALIFYING PERIOD.

First as to the qualifying period it is to be nominally six months for civilians, but we understand that it will take a civilian a year to get on the register. A soldier is to be allowed to qualify in one month. Why should not the shorter period apply to all men and women?

RESIDENCE AND £10 BUSINESS QUALIFICATION.

Residence and the occupation of business premises "of a clear yearly value of not less than £10," are to be substituted for all existing franchises except the University franchise.

PLURAL VOTING.

Plural voting is to be modified.

A man may not have more than two votes, one for his residence and one for his business or University. The University franchise is to continue and to be extended to the newer Universities.

We wish that Parliament may have the wisdom to sweep away both forms of plural voting; they are merely methods of placing more power in the hands of those who have already the advantages of money and education.

A SERVICE FRANCHISE.

Residence for one month is to be sufficient qualification for any person of full age who is or has served in His Majesty's forces.

We have no quarrel with this provision, except that it should apply to all men and women.

ABSENT VOTERS.

Provision is suggested for enabling voters compelled to be absent from home to vote by post.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Proportional Representation and for single member constituencies, the Alternative Vote is recommended.

Though less important than the voting qualifications we are inclined to support these proposals, as calculated to secure a more correct representation of the popular will. The establishment of larger constituencies in which the community spirit and the possibility of each elector really knowing the candidate are lost, appears to us to be regrettable.

We welcome the proposal for the *State payment of Returning Officers' expenses*, but regret the proviso that *candidates should deposit £150, which should be forfeited if their poll is not sufficiently large.*

The further *limitation of candidate's expenses* is also a sensible provision; but the proposal, either to charge to the candidate the expenses of any organisation that holds a meeting to recommend his candidature, or to prosecute that organisation for corrupt practices, is a most drastic one which requires very serious consideration.

But these are minor matters, the franchise is the main question and the franchise proposals will not do! They are a patch-work of checks to neutralise the power of the majority of the people in the interests of the privileged minority.

Australia, New Zealand, and many States of America and Canada have adopted complete adult suffrage, and in these forward moving democracies the effort, so far from being to devise such checks and balances, is to secure a still more direct means of popular control. To this end, as State after State from time to time revises its constitution, such innovations as the Initiative, Referendum and Recall are introduced. If Britain would break away from amongst the autocracies of the past and take rank with the new democracies with which the hope of the future lies, she must be prepared to give equal political rights to all her people.

No measure can settle the franchise question which fails to establish *Votes for All;* we must use all our energies to secure that object. The Speaker's Conference must be rejected.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

W.S.F. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The W.S.F. Annual Conference takes place on Whit-Sunday and Monday, May 27th and 28th. Resolutions for the preliminary agenda and nominations for officers and committee must reach the Hon. Sec. at 400 Old Ford Road, on or before March 1st.

A meeting for London Central branch members will take place at the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, at 8 p.m., on February 21st, to discuss motions for the conference agenda and make nominations. W.S.F. London members who have no branch in their district should attach themselves to the central branch and attend this meeting. Further particulars from Miss Lynch, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

THE WAITRESS'S LIFE

THE HORRORS OF THE TIPPING SYSTEM

By A WAITRESS.

I have been asked by some fellow-waitresses to relate to you some facts concerning the conditions under which we are obliged to work.

Take, for instance, the wages at the Cabin Restaurant in the Strand: the waitresses are obliged to work alternately on early duty from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on late duty from 11.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. The wage is 7s. a week and tips!

When the shop remains open till 11.30 there are naturally often duties to perform which keep the employees later. A few days ago one of the waitresses was not allowed to leave the shop until her last 'bus had passed. She had to walk home, and did not arrive till nearly 2 a.m. after running up and down stairs for nearly 12 hours at the restaurant. On the way home she was annoyed by men, who thought that no decent girl would be out at that hour!

Already I have said enough to shock the average worker, but the tragedy of the tipping system, which obtains in most restaurants, none can know save those who have worked under it.

When engaging waitresses managers usually remark that much money is to be "had" in his shop, and consequently many young, pretty and respectable girls start work as waitresses. Each girl is shown three or four tables and given to understand that she must wait on anybody sitting at them, and that any money left on them will be a "tip" and will supplement her wage. It is painful to watch a girl picking up her first "tip." She blushes as some man customer takes out a handful of money and with more or less ceremony places a few coppers under the plate. (I say a man customer, because comparatively few women "tip" at all.) In most cases the girl waits until the customer is right outside the shop before picking up the plate. Consciously or unconsciously she resents taking money from a strange man. After a few months, however, such resentment has in most cases completely vanished. The girl has learnt the most successful way of canvassing for her wages—that of sinking entirely her own individuality in order to amuse and please the customer, whether he be coarse or refined. She will be almost rude to those who do not make a practice of "tipping." If she is pretty, men customers offer to take her out, and instead of refusing as she would have done a few months previously, she accepts almost invariably, for her very soul has been wounded and dwarfed.

Young girls have told me, almost in tears, that even the managers have insulted them; that they have tried to kiss them or have offered to take them out. I have on many occasions heard managers talk in a shameful manner to young girls, who know by experience that they must tolerate it or go. Married women are usually safe from insults.

Unfortunately, few waitresses are class-conscious. Whilst the managers are willing agents for the exploiters, and until the waitresses are safeguarded by a trade union, they will never be able to demand a proper wage and so wrench themselves from being toys for men. If other shops must close at 8 o'clock, why not restaurants?

If the city typist and business man can demand a living wage regardless of the generosity of those with whom their business brings them in contact, why not the waitress of the restaurant in which they dine?

The men are fighting for freedom(?). This is the kind of freedom left behind for their wives and daughters!—J.B.

GOVERNMENT SWEATING

An examination for female clerks in the expense accounts office at Pembroke Dockyard has been held. The subjects of examination being commercial arithmetic, handwriting and orthography, composition, and typewriting, and the wages to be paid will be 18s. per week, with 2s. war bonus. The maximum rate to which successful candidates can advance will be 23s. per week.

We take these facts from the "Naval and Military Record"; they speak for themselves! The minimum demanded by the National Union of Clerks is 35s. a week.

MUNITION WORKERS' WAGES

The special arbitration tribunal appointed to enquire into the differences between the National Federation of Women Workers and Pirelli's General Cable Works, Ltd., with reference to the rate of wages paid by the latter, has now issued its award. This is a somewhat lengthy document, but the principal findings of the arbitrators summarised are that women of 18 years and over shall receive 4½d. per hour; girls of 17 and under 18, 4d.; girls of 15 and 16, 3d.; and girls under 15, 2½d. Women and girls may be rated at a halfpenny per hour less than their proper rate as prescribed for probationary periods not exceeding one month in cases of women over 18, two months in those of girls under 18, and three months in those of girls under 16. Additional payment in respect of overtime, night-shift, Sunday or holiday work shall be made in accordance with the class of women or girls concerned. Piece-work prices shall be such as to enable a woman or girl of ordinary ability to earn at least 33⅓ over her time rate as prescribed by this award. The above rates and conditions are to be recognised as war rates and conditions, and as due to and depending on the exceptional circumstances resulting from the present War. The new rates of payment, which come into force immediately, constitute a substantial advance on those previously obtaining.

MEN LACE-MAKERS OBJECT TO WOMEN

Nottingham plain-net lace-makers having raised strong objection to the introduction of women operatives in their branch of the industry, it is officially reported that the Home Office authorities have decided that women's labour must be retained during the War in this branch of the trade, but shall not be afterwards encouraged.

The Home Office appears to assume that it can move women workers about at will. Equal pay is a more substantial safeguard than any Government promises.

"THE WILLING GIRL"

At a recent meeting of the Cornwall War Service for Women Committee at Truro, it was urged that women and children should plant potatoes, and Lady Falmouth said that in other parts of England wages of 3d. and 4d. an hour were paid. But the Chairman, Ingeborg Lady Molesworth St. Aubyn, said that *they did not want a minimum wage so high as to keep out the willing girl!* Does she think, then, that willing girls shrink from accepting high wages? Mr. Horne, representing the Board of Agriculture, did not think that the minimum wage should be less than 4d. an hour for a trained woman! The Committee decided to ask the Presidents of the Board of Trade and Board of Agriculture to fix a minimum wage of 4d. an hour for Cornwall, and to lay down that the piece-rates for women should be the same as for men. The grandees of the committee have made the same blunder which certain Trade Unionists have made in agreeing that for time work women may be paid at a lower rate than men. The only safe and satisfactory plan is to ask for equal pay for men and women.

WOMEN POLICE

The Ministry of Munitions advertised last week for 300 women police, "to protect women workers and prevent carelessness" in War factories. An allowance during training (about three weeks) and "good salaries" were promised. Women who applied for the work found that the allowance during training was £1 a week and the salary £2 a week. The women were to pay £10 for their uniform; if unable to find all the money at once, they might pay £4 down and the rest by instalments.

The practice of introducing police into the factories seems to us a dangerous one from the workers' standpoint.

AN INSULT

The London County Council has offered a grant of £5,300 for distribution amongst 21,000 teachers, which works out at about 5s. per head to meet an 87 per cent. rise in the cost of living; at a meeting in the Kingsway Hall the teachers called it an insult!

CHEATING A POOR WOMAN

A correspondent writes us the story of the British wife of an Austrian, interned in Knockaloe Camp. She has two children, both born in England, whom she gave to somebody to care for when she had to sell her home and go charing—they are three and five years old. The boy died a few weeks ago, the coroner's verdict being that he was starved! The mother said it was the Government and not she who did so. Her little boy asked for his "Daddy" when dying, and his mother scraped together the requisite 30s. to pay his fare to London; but when he arrived in London he was interned at Alexandra Palace without seeing his child. The excuse was that it was not important enough to let him come out for the sake of a child. The little girl is now in the Infirmary. Comment is superfluous.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

The Women's Freedom League has interviewed Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, on the subject of venereal disease. He stated that he did not propose to introduce fresh legislation to bring about compulsory detention in poor-law institutions. When the deputation indicated the injustice of introducing further legislation affecting women before they were enfranchised, he declared himself a keen suffragist, and laid stress on the need for the co-operation of women in all matters that concerned them, "especially when it was pointed out that in the present case it was the offenders legislating for the victims."

THE "BUGLE"

"The Bugle," the spirited local paper of Woodford and Wanstead, has temporarily suspended publication owing to the refusal of the Tribunal to grant complete exemption to the Assistant Editor, Mr. Edward Fuller, who appealed on conscientious grounds. "The Bugle" was first published in 1907. Mr. Fuller has been its Assistant Editor since 1909. The Editor has been Mrs. Lizzie-Mace Mathews, who was for 20 years on the "Christian Commonwealth" editorial staff. We wish "The Bugle" a speedy reappearance.

AN ELECTORAL REFORM CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage, a conference will be held in the Holborn Hall (Gray's Inn Road), on Saturday, February 17th, from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. The agenda is as follows:—

Chairman's Address: Mr. Fred Bramley, N.F.T.A.

Resolutions: Adult Suffrage and Registration—Moved by Mr. Tom Richardson, M.P.; Seconded by Mr. W. Carter, M.P.; supported by Mrs. Cedar Paul, W.L.L.

I. This Conference of Labour, Socialist, and Suffrage bodies calls for the speedy enactment of adult suffrage and of such measures of registration reforms as shall secure that every adult man and woman shall be continuously enfranchised.

II. The Conference specially recommends the following provisions:—

A. That, as under the New Zealand system, registration shall be open to all adult men and women who are:
   (1) British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and have resided twelve months in the country.
   (2) Who have resided during the three months preceding registration in the district where they desire to vote.
   (3) No one may be enrolled for more than one district.
   (4) The electoral roll is closed for printing on a date fixed by the Governor in Council in the year in which the election is held. Claims for enrolment received by the Registrar between the date of closing the rall and 6 p.m. on the date of issue of the writ for election are entered on a supplementary roll.
   (5) Seamen and others who expect to be absent from their districts during the election may obtain permits to record their votes for their home constituencies in the constituency where they happen to be.
   (6) The electoral districts are arranged upon the basis of population, and are adjusted every five years.

B. Or the following from the Australian registration system:—
   (1) There is an electoral department with a chief electoral officer who is responsible for the administration of Electoral Acts, the supervision of all elections and preparation of electoral rolls. There are also local representatives of the electoral officer.
   (2) The elector is responsible for making his or her own claim to be registered.
   (3) Electors who move from one district to another can have their names transferred to the electoral roll of the new district after a month's residence there.
   (4) Registration of new claims and transfers goes on continuously till a month before issue of writ for election.
   (5) The Registrar of Deaths furnishes the Returning Officer with quarterly lists in order that the names of dead voters may be removed. The Registrar of Marriages also furnishes quarterly lists in order that the names of married women voters may be amended.
   (6) The Returning Officer or any other person may object to a name being on the register. The elector is then required to show cause why the name should not be removed, and if he or she fails to do so within a month the name is struck off, but the elector can appeal against the decision of the Returning Officer.
   (7) After every election notices of objection are sent to every elector who has not voted. If there is no response within a month the name is removed.

C. Or that registration be upon the basis of the National Register, those not in possession of registration cards being entitled to claim them if application is made before 6 p.m. on the date of issue of the writ for election.

Conduct of Elections—Moved by Mr. James Mylles, I.L.P.

III. This Conference urges that
   (a) All elections should be held on one day, which should be a public holiday.
   (b) Returning Officers' expenses should be paid out of monies provided by Parliament.

Proportional Representation—Moved by Mr. Fred Hughes, N.U.C., Seconded by Mr. A. A. Watts.

IV. That this Conference declares that no system of election for Parliament and municipal bodies can be satisfactory which does not give opportunity to all parties to obtain representation in proportion to their voting strength, and urges the Government to include provision for Proportional Representation in the forthcoming Reform Bill.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall—Moved by Mr. J. A. Hobson; Seconded by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

V. This Conference urges that provisions for
   (a) Establishing the Referendum,
   (b) The *Initiative*,
   (c) The Recall,

be inserted in the forthcoming Reform Bill.

[N.B.—The *Initiative* provides that on petition of a percentage of the electorate (say 10 per cent.) a Referendum Vote of the whole electorate may be taken to decide whether a measure shall be enacted or repealed, or whether any Minister of State shall be dismissed. The Initiative and Recall have been established in a growing number of American States. A Referendum Vote is necessary to confirm the passage of all important legislative measures in the United States.]

The Council does not stand committee to any of the resolutions on the Agenda, which have been put forward as a basis of discussion.

Amendments should be sent to the Chairman in writing. Speeches of movers of amendments will be limited to five minutes, other speakers will be limited to three minutes. If the debate is unduly prolonged speeches may be still further curtailed by the Chairman.

Get the Adult Suffrage Resolution passed:

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce, not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

Get the Peace Negotiations Resolution passed:

The undersigned urge His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting Peace.

A RUSSIAN STRIKE

We have received the following information from Mr. G. Tchitcherine, 12 Oakley Square, London, N.W. :—

The "Social-Democrat," a Russian Socialist paper published (by Lenin and his followers) in Geneva, Switzerland, December 30th, 1916, gives the text of a leaflet published in October by the Petrograd Committee of the Social-Democratic Labour Party of Russia as follows :—

"On October 17th a strike began in the Renaud factory on the Viborg side of Petrograd. The workers went into other factories to request the workers there to join the strike. On the afternoon of October 17th, on the Sanpsonievski Perspective, near the Fliugov Pereoulok, close to the factory Novy Lessner, a collision took place between the workers and the police. This happened in the vicinity of the barracks of the 181st Reserve Regiment, formed a short time ago from the reserve battalion, and was to be sent to the Front on October 26th. We give the following from the words of an eye-witness, a soldier of the 181st Regiment: 'A policeman attempted to arrest a man in the crowd, but the man fired on the constable and wounded him. The constable whistled, and other policemen came to the rescue. The soldiers saw this, and they began to throw stones at the police, then they broke the wooden fence of the barracks and ran out into the streets. A big fight took place, two tramway cars were upset. The fight continued until darkness came. A junior commissioned officer stepped forth and made a revolutionary speech. The commandant of the regiment was called for. When he came in an automobile, stones flew at him. The commandant was wounded in the head, his automobile was damaged, and he disappeared (some people said that he and some officers had hidden themselves in a factory of which the windows had been smashed). People say that only a part of the soldiers came out into the street and that other soldiers remained shut up in the barracks and did not see anything. The Education Command, in which non-commissioned officers are being trained, numbering 600 men, was called for (this command consists generally of the more "reliable" elements). These men closed the opening that had been made in the fence in order not to let out the soldiers that had remained in the barracks, but at the same time they promised the crowd to refuse to fire upon the people. "You can remain together," they said to the people, "we will not fire and others will not dare to fire upon you." When they were ordered to fire, they lowered the ends of their rifles to the ground. Cossacks were called for, but they also refused to fire; perhaps they were afraid of the 600 well-armed men. The soldiers who were in the street and the workers went further in procession. The soldiers entreated the workers to continue the strike and pointed to the sacrifices that would be the result of these happenings. The soldiers hoped, we do not know on what ground, that other regiments would join them. The workers went to entreat the night shift to join the strike. The bugle sounded, called the soldiers for the evening muster, and the soldiers returned into the barracks. Those who did not return (several dozen) were arrested. The others were shut up and different parts of the regiment were forbidden to communicate with each other.

"The Brigade General came and called together the officers. They discussed the situation; a secret order was given to fire ruthlessly at the least sign of rioting. People say that the street guards and the police are being trained to fire from mitrailleuses."

The remainder of the leaflet refers to the continuation of the strike, to new strikes, and to mass demonstrations in the factories and in the streets with protests against the War and against the high cost of living.

The same issue of the "Social-Democrat" states that the 181st Regiment has been cashiered, some parts of the regiment have been sent to the Front, others have been distributed among other regiments; some soldiers have been sent to a disciplinary battalion. It is rumoured that some soldiers have been shot.

* * * *

In an official reply to President Wilson's speech to the Senate, the Russian Foreign Office states that one of the objects of the War is the creation of a free Poland. Why not begin by allowing in the meantime a little freedom to the Poles who are actually under Russian rule?

FOREIGN NEWS

THE LIBERATION OF THE JEWS

According to the New York "Times," it was decided to hold a congress of American Jews in Washington to demand full citizen rights for all Jews of the world.

"Le Journal du Peuple," January 24th.

In Saragossa (Spain) the metal workers went on strike and were followed by other Trade Unions. There was a struggle between the police and the strikers, in which some people were killed and wounded. The tramways were stopped, and newspapers were not published.

* * * *

According to a Budapest telegram, the landlords of this after the war a factory for the production of aluminium in Bavaria. The construction of this factory will cost about 30 millions, a part of which will be supplied by the Bavarian Government. This factory will enable Germany to supply its own aluminium instead of importing it from France.

* * * *

The "Gazette de Zürich" announces that in answer to Mr. Balfour's Note, the German Government will publish documents to justify the passing of the German army through Belgium.

INCREASE OF FOOD PRICES

The syndicate of hotel-keepers in Berlin has decided to increase food prices by 50 per cent. from February 1st.

* * * *

According to a Budapest telegram, the tenants of this town have decided to increase the rent by 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. The increase of rent is the result of increased prices of food and necessaries.

* * * *

Scenes of disorder and tumult are continually taking place in Berlin breweries as a result of the beer shortage.

STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOL

A meeting was held in Havre (France) to agitate against alcohol. An address has been sent to M. Briand asking for the immediate suppression of alcohol.

* * * *

According to news coming from Budapest violent scenes took place at the opening of the Hungarian Parliament. The Deputy Lovassi declared that Count Tisza ought to be shot in order to reconstitute order and peace in the country. Count Appouyi, who was extremely excited, declared, "If Tisza does not resign we will force him to do so. A constitutional Parliament cannot bear a man like this any longer."

FOR BREAD AND PEACE

Serious riots have taken place recently in Gratz (Austria), owing to food shortage. The population demonstrated in the streets asking for peace and an increase in food rations. The police could not control the rioters, and asked a regiment of infantry to intervene. The people resisted, and soldiers were injured by the excited crowd. The commandant ordered them to fire, but the soldiers without exception disobeyed. The soldiers returned to their barracks, whilst the crowd continued the demonstration. Amongst the demonstrators were many refugees from Galicia and the Isonzo.

* * * *

The Italian War Minister has decided to replace all men officials in military hospitals by women. The number of soldiers who will be replaced by women and sent to the front amounts to about 20,000.

* * * *

An Italian paper describes the conditions under which women are working in munition factories in Italy as being a kind of slavery. The paper quotes a case where a woman has been sent to prison for two months because she left her work on account of illness without waiting for permission to leave. The same paper publishes a petition sent to the War Minister by the Federation of Metal Workers, demanding, amongst others, that the acts concerning women and children's work, also concerning weekly rests, should be strictly observed.

A director of a projectile factory reports that the work is so unhealthy that girls who start work in perfectly good health are exhausted after a few weeks' work.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND PARLIAMENTARY MORALS. A manifesto of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett and signed by the N.M.F. Committee and sixteen Glasgow Magistrates. The pamphlet is a strong plea against the re-introduction of any form of State regulation of vice. A brief historical survey is given of the various Acts for the Regulation of Vice, conjoined with the various franchise Bills, Josephine Butler's agitation, and the attempts to secure protection for girls and legal guardianship of their children for mothers. This is to show the connection between the disregard of women's interests and their disfranchised state. The following striking parallels are given as a postcript :—

The following is a copy of a frequent Advertisement which has appeared for some years on the front page of the "Times":—

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL, W.

has the most pathetic Children's Wards in the Kingdom, filled with Babies and young children "SUFFERING THRO' NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN."
Special Donations earnestly pleaded for,
LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman and Treasurer.
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., Joint Hon. Treasurer.

"The law of England has not been unwise in throwing upon the father the entire responsibility of bringing up his children. —Lord Beauchamp on the "Infants' Bill," House of Lords, April 21st, 1885. ("Hansard" of date.)

"I am old-fashioned enough to believe that by the law of Nature and the law of God, the father is the person who ought to have the care of his child."—Marquis of Salisbury, on the "Infants' Bill," House of Lords, April 30th, 1885. ("Hansard" of date.)

The mother was thrown out of the "Infants' Bill for the Better Protection of Children," and is not the legal parent of her child.

"Parliament, I venture to say, has shown itself to the full as regardful of the special conditions and special interests of women and of children—(cheers)—neither of whom are directly represented, as it has of adult men who are represented in this House. (Cheers). —Mr. Asquith, on the Conciliation (Women's Suffrage) Bill, House of Commons, March 28th 1912. (See "Hansard" of date.)

And the women were thrown out of the Suffrage Bill.

How we are Born. A Letter to Parents for their Children by Mrs. N. J., with preface by J. H. Badley (Headmaster of Bedales School), London. C. W. Daniel Ltd., Graham House, Tudor Street, E.C. Tells in simple language, simple enough to be understood by children, the facts about sex, and gives useful advice. Is written by a mother who has talked with her children on these matters, and has endeavoured to write as she has talked. Though written for children, it gives some facts which older people are not always as clearly aware of as they ought to be. The author says that a boy of thirteen on hearing that she was writing this book, asked with surprise, why she should write what everyone knows. She answered that many children do not know, but again he persisted, "Don't their mothers tell them?" she answered. "Many of them don't," and again he asked, "Why?" "Because they are ashamed to speak of all the uncleanliness which people so often make of the sexual law as you know. And then their children grow up without understanding clearly anything about themselves or the animals in this respect." Then the boy was eager that she should write the book and eager to help. "I will tell you whether every boy will understand it," he said. The author submitted her manuscript to the boy, and altered it as he suggested. Some parts he found "too babyish," and asked for more scientific expressions: other expressions were altered because he found them too scientific, and wanted something easier to understand. In a foot-note the author explains that in the Russian edition of her book the common vices of sexual life as well as its good and natural aspects are dealt with, because it was found necessary to do so. This section is not contained in the English edition because of "the difficulty of publishing such discussions here," though the author is of opinion that children should be informed of these things. The author advises that parents should read the book and then talk from it to their children, "because this is a matter in which no one else ought to come between her and her child," but she believes that the child will take no harm from reading the book on his or her own account.

"THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL CHILD." Pamphlet by R. E. Roper, M.Ed. (Vict.), from the League for Physical Education and Improvement, 4 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

Mr. Roper says: "Education is not so much a preparation for life as a path of life. . . . Whilst in this world the individual ego inhabits a body through which it communicates with others. . . . Whatever in school affects the development of this body (for good or ill) falls within the province of physical development. . . . You cannot afford to crowd it into an hour or so per week. . . . Nothing but ignorant or dishonest reasoning can excuse the present position of physical education, the Cinderella of the schools. Dealing with the special needs of Individuals, Mr. Roper quotes a number of cases :—

Case 3.—"This boy is a specialist in botany and chemistry, rather nervous and shy, and over-exerts his own to such an extent in holding a pen that his writing becomes worse than illegible. It has every appearance of gross carelessness, and as no examiner would bother to read it, he is unlikely to get the scholarship to which his "mental" standard is easily suited. In addition to class exercise, he has individual practice in writing with a pen which gives him a small electric shock when he grasps it with more than necessary pressure. Incidentally, he has been helped to correct his fault by some slight acquaintance with the muscular and nervous mechanism of the lower arm."

"Physical Education in Relation to School life. By Reginald E. Roper. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 40 Museum Street, W.C. 2s. 6d.

W.S.F. PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED AT 400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

"Mothers' Pensions"
An account of what ought properly to be called Child Pensions, as administered in 27 out of 48 States of America. Price 1d.; post free, 1½d. 9d. per dozen.

"The Birthrate,"
Notes and Views on the Report of the National Birthrate Commission, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Price 1d; post free, 1½d. 9d. per dozen.

"The Execution of an East London Boy"
including his letters to his Mother. ½d. each; post free, 1d.

W.S.F. REPORT OF SOCIAL WORK IN 1915. PRICE 2d. ILLUSTRATED. Postage, ½d.

THE BEST NEW YEAR GIFT
Bound Volumes I and II of "Woman's Dreadnought now ready, price 6/6 each. To be obtained at 400 Old Ford Road, London, E. Postage, 7d. extra.

* * * *

W.S.F. CALENDARS for 1917

Containing thirteen pictures and quotations from the "Woman's Dreadnought" The most charming and up-to-date Calendar of the Season. Price 1/- each, or 9/- per dozen from 400 Old Ford Road, London, E., all W.S.F. branches, The International Suffrage Shop, Reformers Book Stall, Glasgow, "Our Shop," Merthyr, &c.

RE-OPENING AND SECOND ANNIVERSARY of KINGSLEY HALL, BOW

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th at 8 p.m.

Speakers: GEORGE LANSBURY, Muriel Lester and Councillor T. Goodway and Club Members

Songs - CHORAL CLASS

Speakers for Sunday Night Meetings:
8.15 p.m. Bar and Open Discussion 9.30 p.m.
Feb. 11th: STANLEY JAMES. 18th: LEYTON RICHARDS
25th: THEODORA WILSON WILSON
March 4th: MAUDE ROYDEN. 11th: MURIEL LESTER
18th: GEORGE LANSBURY. 25th: Dr. SALTER.
Admission Free

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END
W. WOODS & SONS, *Family Bakers*

The action taken by the Joint Board, and the "Statement" issued by the Labour Party, which are referred to in the following pages, deserve a reply. Here it is. It is addressed to the entire Labour, Trade Union and Socialist organisations of Great Britain. Study it well, and discuss it in your Societies, for the future well-being of the Working-Class Movement depends upon your verdict.

Now Ready Price SIXPENCE
Post Free, Sevenpence

"THE
TATTOOED MEN"
OR
LABOUR LEADERS
AND THE
WORKERS' MONEY:
THE FULL STORY TOLD
By
FREDERICK TEMPLE

Author of "INTEREST, GOLD AND BANKING" "WAR FINANCE AND THE WORKER" &c.

LONDON: The Commonwealth Press,
118 Cannon Street, E.C.

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will be opened on Wednesday, February 7th. Mrs. Drake will be in the Lobby from 2.45 p.m. onwards, and will be pleased to advise W.S.F. members wishing to interview Members of Parliament. Those who are not accustomed to Lobbying are also invited to write to Mrs. Drake at 49 Crediton Road, Tidal Basin.

Everyone who wishes to secure Adult Suffrage should at once communicate with the local Members of Parliament and the Prime Minister. Every branch of every organisation should do the same. Let the W.S.F. lead the way.

SIR EDWARD FRY ON THE TREATY.

"Common Sense" reports Sir Edward Fry as recommending that the wishes of populations which it is proposed to transfer from one Power to another should be ascertained by a plebiscite taken under the superintendence of representatives of the neutral Powers. This is in accord with our own view: we fail to see how anyone, save the populations concerned, can decide what those populations desire, and we are strongly of opinion that no population should be transferred, save by its own desire. We are glad to welcome the adherence to this view of a man of so much weight and experience as Sir Edward Fry, who arbitrated between France and Germany in the Casa Blanca incident of 1909, and from 1900 to 1912 was one of the British members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague. Sir Edward Fry further stated that he doubted the wisdom of including in the Treaty of Peace any penalties for breaches of international law, and was opposed to a tariff war.

CAN THERE BE A VICTORY?

The "Manchester Guardian" draws a gloomy picture of the future, saying: "We must make our military and naval plans on the assumption that the War will last another two years longer. . . . The loss of British tonnage in December last is being put in discussion as high as 400,000 tons . . . if this figure were kept up it would mean that before another twelve months we should have lost in this War half the shipping available for commercial uses. If this year brought good harvests on the Continent of Europe, such a loss would mean that we might be as badly off for food as Germany now is, and possibly even worse than she would be then."

£5,904,895 was subscribed to the Prince of Wales's Fund for the relief of civilian distress caused by the War. £2,920,800 of this was spent in doles to the families of soldiers and sailors who ought to have received separation allowances from the War Office. Only £487,385 was spent on civil relief, which was doled out most meanly, leaving its recipients still hungry and cold. The store of human energy and health which was dissipated by this churlish treatment of the unemployed workers is needed now and cannot be replaced.

* * * *

A committee has been formed to promote the development by the State of the Empire's resources. Amongst the members are Lord Selborne, Sir Starr Jameson—and Mr. Hodge!

EAST LONDON PEACE CAMPAIGN.

The joint committee which is organising the Peace Campaign has arranged for a procession to march from Beckton Road, Canning Town, via East India Dock Gates, and a demonstration in Victoria Park on Sunday, April 1st. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Lane, 123 Hampton Road, Forest Gate. The Hon. Meetings Secretary is Mrs. Bouvier, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Friends are asked to volunteer for speaking, billing, canvassing, &c.

* * * *

We anxiously appeal for help in our open-air campaign. Friends are asked to come to the meetings and stand by the speakers to sell and distribute literature and to get signatures to the Peace Memorial. More speakers are also wanted. Please send offers of help to Mrs. Bouvier, our meetings Secretary.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that the Unified Socialist Group in the French Parliament, which numbers 89, has passed a resolution calling upon the French Government to affirm its agreement with President Wilson's peace proposals and urging all the belligerent nations to give the proposals a trial.

DUTCH PEACE FEDERATION.

The Dutch Peace Federation is having Peace meetings throughout the country and has invited 3,000 other organisations to take part in the demonstrations.

WANTED EQUAL TREATMENT.

The Bishop of Liverpool does not believe that there is an increase of drunkenness amongst women. Nevertheless, he makes the following recommendations:—

(1) Forbidding the sale of any alcoholic liquor to women, except in the case of sickness;
(2) The abolition of grocers' licences;
(3) The provision of food by licensees;
(4) An increased share for women in the government of the country;
(5) Educational lectures in the schools; and
(6) Voluntary total abstention during the War.

We are glad the Bishop is wise enough to realise that such problems cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until women are admitted to citizenship and given a share of executive power. But we think that if he believes in prohibiting the sale of alcohol, he should advocate prohibition for everyone.

BLIND BABIES.

Mrs. Walker Finlay, of the National Institute for the Blind points out that the State does nothing for blind children under school age. The fact that the Local Government Board has made infantile ophthalmia notifiable at birth will reduce the number of blind babies.

CHOOSING THE EASIER PART.

According to the Press, some soldiers at Huddersfield, afraid of Mr. Snowden's arguments, tried to enter into a physical contest with him. The audience protected him and vanquished the soldiers.

CHILD LABOUR IN FRANCE.

In France the Ministers of National Economy and Education have created a scheme for employing school children in National Service: country children are to develop uncultivated ground, town children to help in the work of revictualling. In peace time we understand that a child's best work is to grow bodily and mentally: this is true at all times. The War is robbing the children of their childhood and endangering their future maturity.

"COLOUR ARROGANCE."

The "Church Times" has joined the advocates of importing coloured labour into this country. It argues that opposition to the scheme springs from "colour arrogance," which it declares to be "not only a sin, but a folly."

If coloured labour comes to be introduced, will the "Church Times" insist that the black man shall have the same wage and the same freedom as the white man? We fear not. Unfortunately, the "Church Times" is usually found to be on the side of reaction, and if Africans were brought to work here under indentures, paid blackleg rates, and detained in compounds, it is improbable that the "Church Times" would make a protest.

HURRY UP, Mr. HODGE!

"After the War our women will surely get their reward in having the franchise extended to them," said Mr. Hodge, the Minister of Labour, at Rotherham. But women do not want to wait for the vote till after the War; they want it now.

THE VOICE OF LABOUR

In view of the reactionary decisions of the Labour Party Conference regarding War and Peace, it becomes necessary to re-state the position of organised Labour in Scotland so that it may be dissociated from the clique across the border who has dragged the Labour Party through the mire of militarism in its ambitious scramble for place and power. The Press has created the impression that the Manchester Conference was the "voice of Labour," whereas in reality it was the voice of the militarists who have been able by virtue of their trade union offices to capture the votes of the rank and file, and without consulting the latter have cast them in the scale in favour of the War. All the miners are not militarists, yet their 600,000 votes were cast for militarism, and by an executive members of which they boast that they are supporting the War because of their desire to further the cause of Democracy! The votes of the other big unions were recorded in the same lumping careless fashion, so that Arthur Henderson and company might have their paper victory over the pacifists. By commandeering votes in that way the militarists made the Conference declare in favour of continuing the War and against the reorganisation of the International, and then had the audacity to proclaim their triumph to the world.

That kind of trick cannot be repeated without increasing danger to the crowned heads of trade unionism, who in their own kingdoms and for their own purposes are as despots as autocratic as any Russian general. It is the kind of trick that fails among intelligent workers, and in Scotland it is a trick that has failed on this occasion. Scottish Labour can hear too well to mistake the voice of Arthur Henderson for the voice of Labour, and is in no way dismayed by the tremendous and empty shout for War which was uttered at the Manchester Conference. It was the kind of shout that mocks those who shouted—poor, deluded men—the statesmen of Labour! I wish some of them would come up to Scotland and tell the workers there that the time is not yet opportune for Peace, that the casualty list is not long enough. I think we could organise meetings for them if they care to make the journey, and that they would have large and critical audiences who would not be deluded by canting eloquence about the need for crushing foreign militarism before Peace could be entered upon. The Scottish workers have experienced militarism at home, which may explain why they passed the following resolutions at their conference in September last:—

"That this conference, having regard to the military situation and the enormous wastage of human life and treasure, urges the Government to take the earliest opportunity to commence negotiations for Peace."

"That this conference calls upon the Labour Party to urge the International Bureau to call together at the earliest possible moment the Labour and Socialist Parties of all European countries with a view to the discussion of joint proposals of importance to the cause of Labour."

The first resolution was carried by 57 votes to 29, and the second by 66 votes to 13. The conference which adopted both proposals was a Labour and trade union conference, and of the 90 or so delegates present only 4 represented the I.L.P. By carrying those resolutions Scottish Labour anticipated the Manchester Conference and marked itself apart from the Jingoists across the border. Needless to say, Mr. Lloyd George did not wire his congratulations to Scottish Labour on its decisions. If he had the conference would have been convinced it acted wrongly. From the resolutions quoted it is plain to all observers that Mr. George Wardle and Mr. Arthur Henderson do not voice the opinions of Scottish Labour at any rate.

P. J. DOLLAN.

* * * *

David Kirkwood made a public statement at the Labour Party Conference that he intended to return to Glasgow not to deportation. It is stated that steps are being taken for his re-arrest.

SOCIALIST MINORITY.

M. Lonquet, who was present at the Labour Party Conference, in an interview with the writer of the "Manchester Guardian" "London Letter," stated that the French Socialist Minority in reality represents the majority of the rank and file, and that this is still more true of the German Socialist majority.

FROM A MAN-O'-WAR.

A correspondent on board a man-o'-war stationed in distant waters writes:—

"Am pleased to hear that you received postal order which I sent on October 4th. I thought probably it had gone down on the Arabia. The DREADNOUGHTS come fairly regular, and just at present are more appreciated than ever, as my "Heralds" are being held up somewhere. The paper is fully worth the extra charge, as I pass it on to my chum, who passes it on to another, and there is quite a catch-my-pal movement about it. I read it to another who has weak eyes, contracted on board. Well, after all have finished with it, I send it to friends or relations in Canada, Chicago, New Zealand and Australia. I just recently sent a batch to the Y.W.C.A., Bombay, India, for the benefit of some lady acquaintances of mine whom I had interested in the Socialist movement. Am pleased to hear that you like Judge Neil, and trust that his message will bear some fruit. You have such a deal to contend with that it is hopeless to get pensions for widowed mothers, much less the unmarried ones; until the people get it into their heads to put a legitimate representative into power it will be useless to strive. Therefore, fight for political representation. Votes for women! Not for what they have done for the nation since the war, but as a right!

Perhaps you have wondered how it is that I, who am considered a Revolutionary and am an International Socialist, am on board a man-o'-war. When War broke out I thought I volunteered to crush Prussian Militarism. I made a mistake! Have enclosed stamps (12) and admit me to membership of Workers' Suffrage Federation. I will send a further subscription. By the way, I have a vote in New Zealand.—W. J.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven conscientious objectors have been arrested and handed over to the military authorities; 160 have been released, 1,232 are employed on Home Office work, the remainder are in prison or barracks.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE (contd. from front page)

Bruce Glaiser dealt with the demand for a meeting of the International with considerable skill. Robert Williams quoted with effect the resolution of the old International, dealing with the duty of Socialists and Labour men in time of war. J. R. Clynes contended that if the resolution was carried it would mean that Labour would declare that the claims of Germany to victory were admitted.

Ramsay Macdonald, who had a great reception, stood for the meeting of the International. He pointed out that French, German, Belgian, and English Cardinals could meet in war-time to elect a Pope, and the Jesuits of the belligerent nations could meet to choose a General; German and British directors of great capitalist concerns could meet with the knowledge of their Governments, but Labour could not.

Argument, however, was useless, and the resolution was rejected by 1498 to 696, and the resolution of the National Union of General Workers "to fight until victory was achieved" was carried by 1036 to 464. The B.S.P. Peace resolution was defeated by 1697 to 350.

The speeches of the French and Belgian Socialist delegates were interesting, especially that of M. Longuet representing the minority in France. He said that he had voted for the War Credits at the beginning of the War and under the same circumstances he would do so again. He was, however, in favour of seeking some way out of the mess as in France they were coming to the point when their nation would be exhausted. The last vote of the French Socialists was for supporting the War to the bitter end, 1,537 against 1,407. German militarism could only be destroyed by the German people.

Longuet's colleagues, although pro-War, and the two Belgian delegates, although also bitter against Germany, insisted on the need for the restoration of the International.

Altogether, the Congress voted as was expected. It was an old man's meeting, and its decisions accorded with the views of elderly people. Yet in many ways it was sound, and one came away feeling that there was plenty of tinder which could be ignited at any moment. The Government will make a grave error if it thinks that Labour is altogether docile. * * * *

One of the most disgraceful things that has happened during the War is the secret trial in which Horace Todd, an assistant schoolmaster, of Cardiff, was fined £150 or three months' imprisonment for having in his possession seditious literature.

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.

Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

I wish to become a Member of the W.S.F. and enclose.....subscription and entrance fee for.....months.

Name.....

Address.....

WHAT'S ON?

W.S.F. FIXTURES

OUTDOOR

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.
Lewisham Market Place, 2 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
"Whitehouse," Canning Town, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.
Grundy Street, Poplar, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Bonner Street, Green Street, 3 p.m., Mr. Lane, Miss Price.
Acton Market Place (Joint Meeting with N.-C.F.), 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Highbury Corner (Joint Meeting N.-C.F.), 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
The Grove, Stratford (Joint Meeting N.-C.F.), 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.
Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Norwegian Y.W.C.A., 40 Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 6 p.m., Lecture; Discussion.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th.
Club Row, Bethnal Green, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th.
53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley, 2 p.m., Mrs. Walshe.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8.15 p.m., Lecture, Mr. John Scurr; Discussion.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.
Custom House, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Bermondsey I.L.P. Institute, 8 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th.
Lewisham Market Place, 2 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Hague Street, Bethnal Green, 12 (noon), Mrs. Walker.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th.
Bonner Street, Green Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.
Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

INDOOR

Chandos Hall "At Home," 21a Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—To-day (Saturday), Miss Zelda Kahn (Mrs. Coates) will speak on "Internationalism and the War"; Rev. Herbert Dunnico, "The Present Outlook." Chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. On February 17th Miss M. A. E. Milton will speak on "Adelheid Popp" (an Austrian working woman Socialist); Mr. S. V. Bracher, "The Future of the British Empire." Chair: Mrs. Boyce.

Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.—To-morrow (Sunday), 6 p.m., Lecture on "Utopian and Theoretical Socialism," Mr. J. Fineberg (B.S.P.). Chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. On February 11th, 6 p.m., Mr. C. D. King (U.D.C.), "The Workers and British Foreign Policy"; Miss Zelda Kahn (Mrs. Coates), "Women and Patriotism." Chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Admission 2d.

Poplar Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, Poplar (opposite South Bromley Station, N.L.R.).—Wednesday, February 7th, at 8.15 p.m., Mr. John Scurr will lecture.

Admission free. All are welcome!

PROVINCIAL

Leeds W.S.F. branch dance and whist drive, February 9th, at Savoy Café. Charge, 1s. each.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Re-opening Kingsley Hall, Bow, 8 p.m., February 10th.

N.C.A.S. to Demand Votes for All.—Meeting at Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, Saturday, February 10th, at 3 p.m.

London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage.—Electoral Reform Conference in Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Saturday, February 17th, 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Visitors tickets to the Conference, price 1s., may be obtained from the Secretary, at 400 Old Ford Road, or from the affiliated organisations.

Following the Conference, a social and dance will be held at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Fred Haggar will act as M.C. and Mrs. Lillian Harris Thring will arrange the entertainment.

All Societies are cordially invited to send in notices of forthcoming events for our "What's On" column. Fee, 1d. per word.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

ARE YOU AN ACTIVE WORKING MEMBER?

LONDON.

Barking.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97 Essex Road.

Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Secretary: Miss Price. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending January 27th, 524. Mrs. Holloway, 212; Miss O'Brien, 121; Miss Harriet, 36; Mrs. Greer, 30; Miss Mackay, 25; Miss Smyth, 13; General, 89.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1917, 8 p.m.

Bow Branch members' meeting at 400 Old Ford Road. Agenda:—
1. Election of Branch Secretary.
2. Election of Delegate to Holborn Hall Conference, February 17th.
3. Any general business.
4. Payment of New Year subscription now due.

Bromley.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

Canning Town.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 90.

Enfield and Edmonton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.

Leyton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.

Poplar.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 91, per Mrs. Shlette, 76; General sales, 25.

Tidal Basin.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road, DREADNOUGHT sales, 36.

St. Pancras.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P. Hall, 44 Malden Road, Kentish Town.

Willesden.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road.

PROVINCES.

Birmingham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.
Four fortnightly lectures will be held in Stirchley Institute at 7.30 p.m. February 14th. Subject: Internationalism. Speaker: Miss Haly.

Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace.

Brynmawr and Nantyglo.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Garn Fack.

Burnley.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Nurseries, Accrington.

Chester-le-Street.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Faulkner, 14 Hilda Terrace, South Pelaw, Durham.

Chopwell.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street. Fortnightly meetings are to be held to discuss such books as "Woman and Economics," "Woman and Labour," etc. Two successful meetings have already been held.

Cornsay and Quebec.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting, Monday at 197 High Street, Cornsay.

Doncaster.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

Durham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss C. Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross.

Ferryhill.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank.

Leeds.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley. A most successful dance and whist drive was held on December 29th, and we are arranging another for February 9th, at Savoy Café, charge 1s. each. A Conference will be held at the Clarion Café, Gascoigne Street, Boar Lane, on February 10th, where Mrs. Drake, of London, will be chief speaker.

Leicester.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hill, 12 Sweetbriar Road.

Manchester.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wussilwski, 18 Broughton Street, N.
A branch has been formed by Mrs. Boyce, of London, which promises to be very active. In addition to the Secretary, the officers are:-Mr. Bailey, Chairman; Miss R. Graham, West View, 251 Upper Brook Street, Hon. Treasurer; Miss C. Samuelson, Hon. Literary Secretary; Hon. Organisers: Miss Cannon, Miss B. Joyce; Committee: Miss G. Wilson, Miss F. Leach, Miss B. Liberson.

Medomsley.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham.

Portsmouth.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Clarges, 200 Westfield Road, E. Southsea.

Prudhoe-on-Tyne.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square.

Sheffield.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Chandler, 23 Abbey Lane, Woodseats. Lit. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street. Members' meetings are held alternate Thursdays, at 7.30 p.m., Trades Hall, Charles Street.

Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helsby, 77 Tennyson Road.

York: Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefield.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, c/o Mrs. Gee, 15 Springwood Terrace, Huddersfield.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street.

PEACE MEETING

Victoria Park, To-Morrow

SUNDAY, 3 p.m.

Speakers: Mrs. BOYCE, Mr. HAMMOND, and Mr. LANE.
Chair: Mr. A. HUGHES.

MONTESSORI

There is a vacancy at the Mothers' Arms Montessori School for a pupil teacher. Fee, £5 5s. a term. Apply to Miss Muriel Matters at the Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road.

We tender our very deep sympathy to Mrs. O'Connell, W.S.F., on the death of her mother.

TO-DAY "AT HOME"

at CHANDOS HALL

21a Maiden Lane, W.C.

3.30 p.m.

Speakers: Miss ZELDA KAHN (Mrs. Coates), "Internationalism and the War"; Rev. HERBERT DUNNICO, "The Present Outlook." Chair, Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

TO-MORROW—SUNDAY

6 p.m.

Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., E.

Lecturer - Mr. J. FINEBERG (B.S.P.)

Chair - Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

TO HELP THE FEDERATION

Members and Friends who would like to help the "Dreadnought" are asked to sell the paper or distribute back numbers.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—Miss Sarah Birch, £1; Mrs. Hainsdorf, £1; Mrs. Mollett, £1; Miss Asher (Peace Campaign), 6s. 6d.; Kingsley Hall Members, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Lansbury, 1s .6d. COLLECTIONS: Chandos Hall, 13s. 5½d.; profit on tea, 3s.; Poplar Branch, 4s. 4d.; Bow Women's Hall, 11d.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—B.D.W.S.U. War Relief Fund, per Miss Newcomb, £5; Miss Emily Smith, £2 11s. 6d.; Hugh V. Herford, Esq., £2; F. W. Shorrocks, Esq., £2.

LIBEL ACTION DEFENCE FUND.—R. M. Lester, Esq., £3 3s.; Robert Gaul, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Parker, 10s.; A.P., 10s.; Rev. C. Moxon, 5s.; Miss C. T. Henderson, 5s.; Miss Christine Moxon, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bridges, 2s.; Miss Sennett, 2s.; Mr. Greaves, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. Bevan, £2; Miss I. V. Yeoman (10s. weekly), £2; Miss M. R. Mackenzie, £2; per Miss Udny, £1 5s. 11d.; Miss Alice Gibson (Montessori), £1 1s.; A Friend, per Mrs. Holloway, £1 1s.; Nurse Hebbes (weekly), 12s.; Mrs. Parker, 10s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Miss C. Morgan, 3s. 6d.; Miss Noral Hassan, 2s.

COLLECTIONS.—L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 9s. 11d.; Miss E. Lagsding and Mrs. Lambert (Green's Yard), 12s. 9d.; Bow Sale of Clothes, 10s. 6d.; per Nurse Connolly, 8s. 6d.; Employees, Messrs. Ross, Ltd., per Mr. Young (monthly), 8s.; Misses K. Lagsding and T. Barker (Cubitt Town), 7s. 1½d.

CROCKERY.—Mrs. Thring.

CLOTHES, &c.—Mrs. Miller Kerr, Anon, Miss E. G. Norbury, Mrs. Yeoman.

BOOKS.—S. C. Potter.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 Railway Street, Poplar
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

Cost Price Restaurants at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

Wants.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woolen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants, flowers and branches for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

Clippings of Material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

ADULT SUFFRAGE

KINGSWAY HALL, KINGSWAY, LONDON,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, at 3 p.m.
(doors open, 2.30).

TO DEMAND VOTES FOR ALL.

Speakers: The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P., Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., Miss Mary Macarthur, Councillor Margaret Ashton and Mrs. Barton.

Chair: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Tickets (Reserved), 2s. 6d., 1s., and 3d. (tax included). Apply to the Secretary, National Council for Adult Suffrage, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.; or the Secretary, Workers' Suffrage Federation, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 1½d.—Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

MONTESSORI METHOD—Vacancy for pupil teacher; fee, £5 5s. a term.—Apply, Miss Muriel Matters, The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

W.S.F. Draw Competition on March 24th, 1917, in aid of the W.S.F., "Dreadnought," and Propaganda Fund. Prizes: 1st, Gentleman's Gold Watch; 2nd an Alarm Clock; 3rd, Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella; 4th, Bound Volume of "The Woman's Dreadnought." Entrance, 2d. Draw Secretary; Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road, Tidal Basin.

SOUTHEND: Furnished Apartments, 8 minutes from sea and train; or Furnished House conveniently situated.—Mr. Warr, 8 Hastings Road.

Charge for advertising in this column, 1d. per word; four insertions for the price of three.

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd., 74 Swinton St., London, W.C. and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd. Bow, E. Printed by T.U. labour in all departments (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Paper.